

SENATORS RUSHING
ACTION ON TITANIC

Nation's "Better Thought" Leads
Them to Hasten the Inquiry
Into Causes of the
Great Disaster.

SAILORS HEARD IN GROUPS

Marconi Admits Wireless Men
Were Told to Sell Stories,
and Carpathia's Oper-
ator Denies Any
Taft Message.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 25.—The investigation of the sinking of the Titanic, which is being conducted by a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, is from now on to be greatly expedited. To this end the sub-committee resolved in a committee of one this afternoon, each Senator taking a group of the members of the Titanic's crew, approximately thirty of whom have been detained here on subpoena, and subjecting them to examination. The reports of the several members will be made to the full sub-committee, which will meet to-morrow morning.

"The better thought" of the United States, once well known and responsible, but long conspicuous by its absence, has asserted itself to the end that the proceedings will now be conducted with the greatest possible expedition, and the many witnesses will be released as soon as practicable.

Members of the sub-committee, some of whom have not attended the hearings with much regularity recently, are also responsible for the effort to curtail the proceedings, which, it is felt, have developed practically all that can be determined now and here, and which should not be permitted to degenerate into anything less dignified and serious than is appropriate to the terrible catastrophe which occasioned them.

While it is emphatically denied that there has been any friction in the sub-committee, it is a fact that there has been a decided difference of opinion regarding the method of examination of witnesses, which some have felt could have been far better conducted by either an expert or a jury lawyer or by a naval authority, and to-day there developed a disposition to review testimony previously taken which threatened interminably to prolong the hearings.

Courtesy to Ambassador Bryce.

There is no doubt, moreover, that consideration for the British Ambassador, Mr. Bryce, whose position was felt to be delicate, had much to do with the insistence of "the better thought" that the affair should be curtailed. No protest has been made to the ambassador by the White Star officials, nor has the ambassador made any protest to the committee.

It has been realized, however, that an important and far-reaching investigation in England was necessarily awaiting the officers and crew of the Titanic and the officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company on this side. The wish to show appreciation of the manifest desire of the ambassador to show every consideration for the desire of the Senate to investigate a disaster which cost so many American lives and to avert any necessity of his having to present to this government any form of protest against what might soon have assumed the appearance of unwarranted relay played its part in the decision reached to-day.

The British Ambassador, who, with Mrs. Bryce, was to have left Washington to-morrow for San Francisco, preparatory to sailing for Australia, will probably now feel free to carry out his plans instead of postponing his departure.

An effort will be made to finish the hearings to-morrow. If that does not prove feasible, they will be brought to a close early next week, according to the recent purpose of the committee.

The acting Canadian Premier has informed the committee that the captain of the Canadian Pacific steamship Mount Temple, which is alleged to have disregarded the distress signals of the Titanic, will appear in Washington to-morrow to testify in his own behalf, this course having been considered wiser than examination before a commission.

To Hear Other Captains.

A subpoena was issued to-day for the captain of the ship Californian and the top of that ship, and instructions were telegraphed to the United States Marshal in Boston to serve it. It is hoped the captain will be in Washington to-morrow. It is understood the Californian was to have sailed from Boston to-morrow.

Only two witnesses were examined at to-day's hearings, these being Guglielmo Marconi, the wireless inventor, and Harold T. Cottam, the wireless operator on the Carpathia, who was recalled.

Senator Smith interrogated Mr. Marconi regarding the messages sent by J. M. Sammis, chief engineer of the Marconi company, telling the operators to "keep their mouths shut" regarding their experience and to "hold out for four figures."

The substance of Mr. Marconi's testimony was that he had consented to the operators telling their stories, although he denied all personal knowledge of the messages sent; that he had not thought there would be any objection to their taking anything the newspapers were willing to pay them for an account of their experiences; but that he had not intended that they should suppress any news in order that they might have an exclusive story to tell, and he did not believe they had, as these messages reached them only as the Carpathia was coming up New York Bay, a few hours, at most, before the ship docked, and as they had been kept continually at work on messages for the captain and the passengers up to that time.

Mr. Marconi testified that he had any particular newspaper in mind when he

CALLES HARVESTER
CHARGE WITNESSE

Colonel Roosevelt Denies That
He Favored the Trust and
Suppressed Any Re-
port on It.

TELLS OF CABINET ACTION

His Answer to President Taft's
Attack in Springfield, He Says.
Will Be Made in His
Speeches in Massa-
chusetts To-day.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Oyster Bay, April 25.—Ex-President Roosevelt defended himself to-day from the charge that he held up the Harvester trust prosecution in 1907. In a long statement which he gave out on the porch of his house at Sagamore Hill he declared that Senator Johnston, who caused the introduction of the papers in the Senate yesterday, was on both committees that investigated Senator Lorimer and is Lorimer's earnest supporter and advocate.

"The talk about the suppression of the report is nonsense," the colonel said.

"The circumstances give ground for the belief that the pre-arranged purpose was to show that for some improper reason I had favored the Harvester trust and the Morgan interests."

"When under my administration the Northern Securities suit was brought against Mr. Morgan I was expecting to run, and did run, for President in 1904."

"When this Harvester matter came up it was certain that I was not going to run, and Mr. Taft expected to run and I expected that he would run in 1908. The action which I took against Mr. Morgan I took when I personally was to pay for any consequences resulting from Mr. Morgan's ill will. If the action taken in the Harvester matter did secure the good will of that trust or of any of the Morgan interests for anybody, it secured their good will for Mr. Taft."

Says Taft Also Has Not Acted.

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that Mr. Taft had been President more than three years and "has taken no action against the Harvester trust, except that now taken five days before the Massachusetts primary."

When told that President Taft said at Springfield to-day that in Roosevelt the people would be "in danger of a dictator who, once he received a third term, would cling like a leech to the White House and never leave it until death removed him," Colonel Roosevelt said:

"Not a word, not a word."

Mr. Roosevelt added that his reply to the President's attack on him in Springfield would be made in the speeches which he expected to deliver in the same state to-morrow.

This morning the colonel said he was like John Paul Jones, who, when asked to surrender, exclaimed, "I've not yet begun to fight."

His visitors to-day included Norman Harkood, Amos Pinchot and Sheriff Law of Kings County.

Text of Roosevelt Statement.

The full text of Mr. Roosevelt's defence of his action in the International Harvester Company case is as follows:

As regard the Harvester trust matter, the following statements were made to me by Mr. Bonaparte, Attorney General at the time, and by Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, then and now Commissioner of Corporations, explain themselves:

"When I became Attorney General I found a number of complaints on the subject of the Harvester trust, and some of these were so serious and specific that I ordered an investigation, appointing B. D. Townesend, then Assistant United States Attorney in one of the Dakotas, as special counsel for the subject. He worked very slowly, and while he was working I received information from other quarters and also an elaborate brief and argument (submitted by Cravath, I believe) from Herbert Knox Smith that he was engaged in an investigation of the affairs of the Harvester trust. I was directed by the Senate, under a resolution, to think, by Senator Hansborough, of either North or South Dakota. Smith said that the institution of a suit against the trust was not a part of his investigation, and I reported the situation of affairs at a Cabinet meeting. After a long but barren discussion, it was decided, I think on the advice of Secretary Taft, and Taft himself as either Secretary or Minister of Agriculture, to direct the Bureau of Corporations to direct an investigation by that bureau, this investigation of Smith's must be considered as a part of the investigation by the Senate itself, and it would be appropriate for the Department of Justice to get through its work. Mr. Smith's 'You never gave me any instructions of any kind about the suit. I have an independent recollection of the suit, and I saw somebody who wished to talk with me about it or on behalf of the trust, and I think it probable that you were in the view taken by me of his brief and other papers. Of course, you had nothing to do with preventing the institution of the suit, except insofar as you assisted in the view taken by the Cabinet to the effect that in consequence of the provisions of the Bureau of Corporations act, delay was demanded by the suit toward the Senate.'

Smith Reports Perkins's Protest.

Mr. Smith writes me in two communications, dated August 2, 1907, and August 21, 1907, that he met me at New York where he said that Mr. Perkins protested against any suit which he, Mr. Perkins, then understood to be pending, being brought against the Harvester trust while the investigation by the bureau was still pending. He said that he was carrying out the policy of seeing that the bureau's investigation was finished before any suit was started, on the ground that the investigation would be far more effective for before than any suit; that the suit being a civil and not criminal proceeding, no statute of limitations applied and consequently haste was not essential, and finally that if the corporation was a substantial offender the suit would have vastly more chance of successful prosecution after the investigation was through its work. Mr. Smith states that I gave him no instructions except to go and see the Attorney General, Mr. Bonaparte, at once, which he did next day. He wrote me a long memorandum setting forth the facts and giving his views on the general subject, and that on November 1 he notified Mr. Perkins verbally in accordance with my instructions that the bureau's investigation would come first. The letter continues:

"Of course, should the matter become one of public comment generally, this bureau could be prima facie criticised for taking so long to finish the investigation. The reason for this has been that Congress has called for a number of other reports of great magnitude and difficulty, such as those of lumber, steel, etc., and the bureau had to give so much time to the prosecution of the Standard Oil case that the International Harvester Company's case had to be sidetracked behind those other ones. We

Continued on second page, second column.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.
President of the United States, who in his speech in Boston last night, asked the people to decide if Theodore Roosevelt had given him a SQUARE DEAL.



CAPTAIN OF MT. TEMPLE
SPEEDS TO WASHINGTON

Commander of Vessel Near
Titanic on Night of Disaster
to Aid in Probe.

ICE BLOCKED HIS COURSE

Says It Was So Thick That It
Would Have Cut Through
Plates of His Ship
"Like Paper."

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

St. John, N. B., April 25.—Much to the surprise of St. John, the inquiry into the sinking of the Titanic, which was planned to be held here this evening, failed to materialize. From all that can be ascertained it appears that Acting Premier George E. Foster, after consulting with his colleagues, altered his intention of appointing a commission to take evidence here, and arranged for the immediate departure of Captain Moore of the Mount Temple for Washington.

Captain Moore left St. John on the evening train, and should pass through New York en route to Washington early on Friday afternoon. During his absence the other officers of the Mount Temple have decided to make no further statements.

Just before his departure, however, the captain repeated his former vehement denial of the charges made by two of his recent passengers. When shown the dispatch containing E. W. Zurich's statement, Captain Moore said:

"It is an utter falsehood. Why, how could any passenger know anything about what I and my officers were doing? And then, again, there was not one passenger on deck all night long. The man who is circulating stories like that is looking for cheap notoriety and has an utter disregard for the truth. To think that after all I did to render assistance that I should have such statements hurled at me is more than I can stand. It just shows you what some people will do."

"Had I endeavored to go through that field of ice there is not the slightest doubt as to the result. I had sixteen hundred people aboard, and certainly the Mount Temple would have met the same fate as the Titanic. The ice was so thick it would have cut through the iron plates of the ship like paper. I would have been very thankful to render assistance, but God knows I did all I could."

It has been learned to-night that a private inquiry and conference was held aboard the Mount Temple this afternoon, at which all the officers who knew anything were required to repeat their statements before Captain Walsh, the marine superintendent. As a result of this conference Captain Moore was instructed to proceed at once to Washington, taking whatever evidence might be required to clear his ship and himself of the charges made. Third Officer Notley, who on the arrival of the Mount Temple here was appointed shore captain, has been ordered to rejoin his ship.

Continued on fifth page, third column.

John Muir Opened
Book of Nature
for Kate Carew

The great naturalist described certain phenomena so interestingly that his interviewer was absorbed and fascinated, and you also will be charmed by her account of the chat in

Next Sunday's Tribune

ASK NAVAL CONVOY FOR GIRL

Torpedo Boat Wanted to Accompany Swimmer Across Channel.

Washington, April 25.—Co-operation of the American navy in the attempt of Miss Rose Plonof, of Boston, seventeen years old, to swim the English Channel was asked to-day by Representative Curley, of Massachusetts, in a letter to Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Curley, at the request of Herbert A. Kenny, of Boston, asked that a torpedo boat or some other ship from the European station be detailed to accompany Miss Plonof on her swim in July. The young woman attracted much attention by swimming from Boston to Boston Light, and last year by swimming from the Battery, in New York, to Coney Island.

MADE PORT TO SAVE BONES

Captain Had Rheumatism and Wouldn't Stay Out Nights.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Boston, April 25.—The thirteen-year-old British schooner Vora B. Roberts was just twenty-three days coming here from St. John, because she put into some port along the way every night. Captain Roberts has been afflicted with rheumatism, and he didn't care to be at sea at night. There is a crew of six men, all told, aboard the two stokers, and notwithstanding the long trip the men were quite contented.

TRAIN BLOWN FROM RAILS

Twenty-nine Persons Hurt in Unusual Nebraska Accident.

Omaha, April 25.—Twenty-nine persons were injured, one of them, James Davis, perhaps fatally, when a windstorm struck a Union Pacific passenger train a mile west of North Loup, Neb., late this afternoon. The entire train, the engine excepted, was blown from the track, and all the cars were overturned. A mile of telegraph line was blown down, cutting off direct communication with large cities for several hours. The train, composed of a combination mail, baggage and express car and two day coaches, was running at a moderate rate when the gale struck it. The engineer ran his engine to Ord and returned with a car, in which the injured were taken to Ord.

Continued on second page, sixth column.

BRITAIN INQUIRES INTO
LOSS OF FOREIGN SHIPS

Lord Morley's Memory at Fault
in Saying Senate's Action
Is Unprecedented.

EXERCISED RIGHT IN 1875

Board of Trade Investigated
Wreck of German Steamers
in That Year Under
Treaty of 1769.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, April 25.—Though Lord Morley is unaware of any precedent for a state holding an inquiry into the loss of a foreign vessel, "The Daily Graphic" records that two investigations similar to the Senatorial inquiry have been held in England. The first was early in 1875, when the German ship Schiller was wrecked at Scilly, with a loss of three hundred lives. Not only was there an inquiry on the bodies brought ashore, but an official inquiry was instituted by the Board of Trade, with the acquiescence of the German government.

The second was later in the same year, when the Deutschland, another large German transatlantic steamer, went ashore on Kentish Knock. Inquests were held at Harwich on some of the bodies, and there was also an official inquiry by the Board of Trade.

Attention was called to this inquiry in the German Parliament, and Privy Councillor von Philipsborn informed the House that the German government in 1769 had entered into an agreement with England by virtue of which all accidents which befell German ships on the British shores were to be investigated by British courts. The object of this arrangement was to lose no time and secure an immediate inquiry, but in concluding this arrangement the German government had not resigned its right to institute subsequent proceedings.

Several morning newspapers continue their attacks on the American inquiry. "The Standard" hopes there will be a speedy termination of the investigation. Senator Smith, it says, "is rather less qualified for such a task than any individual picked up in an American street-car."

"The Morning Post" says: "A school-boy would blush at Senator Smith's ignorance," and adds: "Honest Americans will feel with shame that not merely the White Star Company but American civilization is on trial."

"The Daily Chronicle," on the other hand, rather defends the American point of view. It says that certainly nobody would accuse Senator Smith of the highest dignity, but it should not be forgotten that the United States is giving a valuable example of energetic action and bringing out a mass of facts and opinion, all the more effective because there has been no delay. "It is really away from the point," "The Daily Chronicle" adds, "to say that Senator Smith is not an expert. The experts told us that the Titanic was unsinkable."

Continued on second page, first column.

PRESIDENT BITTERLY
ATTACKS ROOSEVELT

In Many Speeches in Massachusetts Shows
How Ex-President Failed to Give
Him "Square Deal."

SEES DISASTER IN A THIRD TERM

Not Slightest Reason, if Tradition Is Broken Down, Why
Colonel Should Not Have as Many Terms as His
Natural Life Would Permit—Says Roosevelt
Knew of His Opposition to Lorimer.

Boston, April 25.—President Taft to-day abandoned his policy of silence under the attacks which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has made on him and on his administration, and for the first time since Mr. Roosevelt announced his candidacy launched into a bitter denunciation of the former President.

The President to-day was cheered by more than 100,000 people, directly addressed more than 25,000 and ended the day by addressing 8,000 people here. He was greeted cordially and found a ready response. His striking periods called forth hearty applause.

From the time Mr. Taft entered Massachusetts and made his first speech at Springfield, shortly after noon, until late to-night, he hammered away at Colonel Roosevelt. The President made close to a dozen speeches, many of them extended, the rest only a few words in length.

In all of them he made it clear that he was unalterably opposed to Mr. Roosevelt; that he saw disaster in a third term in the White House for any man, and that he did not believe Colonel Roosevelt had given him a "square deal."

Referring to Mr. Roosevelt's speeches in Illinois linking his name with that of Lorimer, the President said:

I submit to the people of Massachusetts that, with his intimate knowledge of the facts, Mr. Roosevelt's linking my name with Lorimer's for the purpose of inducing the people of Illinois to vote against me on account of their feeling against Senator Lorimer was not giving me a square deal.

In answer to Mr. Roosevelt's charge that the President stands for the interests and special privileges, Mr. Taft said:

With characteristic boldness and lack of facts or evidence and resting on his false and distorted construction of my language as to government by a representative part of the people, Mr. Roosevelt charges that I stand for the so-called interests and special privilege. If nothing else would serve, the record of my administration as to suits against railroads to stop increase of rates, and suits against trusts of all kinds to dissolve them and to punish their directors, must show to a fair-minded public that this administration has no favorites among lawbreakers or those seeking special privileges.

On the third term proposition Mr. Taft said:

There is not the slightest reason why, if he secures a third term and the limitation of the Washington, Jefferson and Jackson tradition is broken down, he should not have as many terms as his natural life will permit. If he is necessary now to the government, why not later?

In his speech at Springfield, on the same subject, the President concluded his remarks with a solemn warning to the people of the United States that in Roosevelt they were "in danger of a dictator who, once he received a third term, would cling like a leech to the White House and never leave it until death removed him."

Mr. Taft spoke to good sized crowds in all the cities where he made set speeches, and at the towns and villages where his train stopped briefly the people flocked around his private car and listened with close attention.

The President spoke at Springfield and Palmer, twice in Worcester, and at Natick, South Framingham and several smaller towns. In the beginning he seemed to utter his attacks on Colonel Roosevelt with reluctance.

"This wrenches my soul," he said once.

As the day wore on, however, and he made speech after speech, in which he denounced Mr. Roosevelt again and again, Mr. Taft grew more aggressive in manner, emphasized his words with gestures and apparently laid aside any feeling of regret he may have felt at this evidence that the long friendship with his former chief was broken.

His principal Boston address was delivered in the Arena, to several thousand people, but before retiring to his private car he spoke briefly to an "overflow" meeting in Symphony Hall. His speech in the Arena was delivered from manuscript, prepared during the last few days in Washington, containing a detailed answer to many of Mr. Roosevelt's charges.

PRESIDENT TAFT REGRETS
NECESSITY FOR THE ATTACK

Acts as Spokesman for Those Who Believe in Wise
Progress in Governmental Affairs and Improvement
of People's Condition.

Mr. Taft's speech last night, in full, follows:

In September, 1901, Theodore Roosevelt, then Vice-President, succeeded to the Presidency on the death of William McKinley and served three years and nearly six months as President in his first term. He was a candidate at the election of 1904, but was returned by an overwhelming vote in November of that year. He announced that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for a second or another nomination.

When the campaign of 1908 approached, he recommended to the American people that I, then his Secretary of War, be made the Republican candidate for President in the approaching contest. He did everything in his power to secure my nomination and election, and I secured the deepest feeling of gratitude to him on this account ever since. Never in thought, word or deed have I been disloyal to my friendship for him.

More than three years have elapsed since I was inaugurated President, and a Presidential campaign is now at hand. A number of months ago I said to the public that I was not a candidate for a second term. I would welcome an approval of my present administration by a re-election. After this administration by a re-election it is known that I did not intend to be a candidate for the Presidency, and said that he would regard my nomination as a calamity personally to me and to the country. Therefore the statements that came from him in the resolution not to become a candidate. When certain state governors invited him to do so, in February last, he issued a declaration in which he said that he would accept the nomination if tendered, and would allow his name to remain in the contention until the question was decided. Between the time that the governors had asked for his candidacy and his declaration of acceptance, he had made a declaration before the constitutional convention of Ohio, in session at Columbus, in which he put forth his charter of democracy, and said that he needed reforms brought about. The charter of democracy advocated a recall of judges under circumstances not clearly defined, and with other innovations, none of which were in accord with the platform of the Republican party, and to some of which he seems to

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